

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

**FROM THE**

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

**PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,**

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND BERAR.**

**Received up to <sup>13</sup>14th January, 1881.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

The *Shola-i-Tár* (Cawnpore) of the 11th January says  
The payment of the cost of the late Kabul war. that a contemporary states that the Home Government has decided to pay five millions sterling to the Government of India in regard to the cost of the late Afghan war. The total cost of the war must have been about thirty or thirty-two millions, because one year ago the expenditure was estimated at twenty millions, and a further expenditure of ten or twelve millions must have been incurred since then. If England pays only five millions, the Government of India will have to levy a new war tax. Obviously the Indian exchequer in its present unsatisfactory state cannot bear such a heavy burden. The war originated in the Eastern policy of the Home Government. The occupation of Cyprus by the Home Government for the defence of English interests was the real cause of the war. Russia looked upon the occupation of the island as an unjust interference, and sent an embassy to Afghanistan as a countermove. The arrival of the Russian embassy at Kabul

Circulation,  
300 copies.

rendered the despatch of an English embassy necessary in order to prevent it from establishing Russian influence there. But the late Amir Sher Ali refused to receive our mission, and war was declared against him. As the war was due to the Eastern policy of the Home Government, England should have paid for it. As it was calculated to secure the north-west frontier, India might have been called upon to pay a small portion of the cost.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The *Panjābi Akhbār* of the 5th January states that it appears from the *Civil and Military Gazette* that the Panjab Chief Court has asked Government to appoint an additional Judge, on the ground that there is great pressure of work in that court. The court had on its file 1,200 cases at the end of the last year. On the whole it does not work more than 200 days in the year, the rest of the days being observed as holidays. Supposing that it disposes of ten cases a day, which is, however, rather a high average, it will take it 120 days to dispose of the pending cases. Hence it is evident that the new suits which will now be instituted will not be heard by the court this year, but in the next year. The inconvenience and loss to which the suitors will be exposed by this delay may be better imagined than described. Under these circumstances, it is indispensably necessary to appoint an additional Judge to the Chief Court. The Government should avail itself of this opportunity to appoint a native Judge. If this were done, the confidence of the people in the justice of that court would be greatly increased. When all the other High Courts have been supplied with a native Judge, there seems to be no reason why the Panjab Court should not have one.

Circulation,  
275 copies.

The same paper of the 8th January states that the Government deemed it expedient to establish the Press Commissioner's office to meet the increased demand or news on the part of the public in the time of the late

The abolition of the  
Press Commissioner's office.



Afghan war. Now that the war has ended and there is nothing going on in any part of the country regarding which the public may be anxious to obtain early information, the Government has rightly taken into consideration the question of abolishing the office. The editors of some newspapers have prepared a joint memorial addressed to the Viceroy, protesting against its abolition. The Anjuman-i-Panjáb, at a late meeting, also expressed its opinion in favour of its retention. But to our thinking the office is quite unnecessary and should be abolished. As regards the supply of news by the Press Commissioner, it has often happened that the same news which editors had already received from their correspondents was communicated to them after two or three days by him. Moreover, his communications are not full and clear. When for some days after the retirement of British troops from Kurrum communication was stopped with Kabul, he could obtain no news from that place and was as helpless as the editors. He could not contradict the rumour which gained currency at that time about the murder of Abdul Rahman Khan. Some of our contemporaries contend that his office is very useful in the way of checking the spread of false rumours by newspapers. But it should be observed that since his office has come into existence he has had to contradict the news published by the press only on one or two occasions. This clearly shows that the Indian press needs no such check. Since the Kabul war has been concluded the Press Commissioner has had little news to communicate to the public. He has nothing to do with the Press Act. The district officers see to the working of that Act. There is another strong argument against the retention of the Press Commissioner's office, which alone, if nothing else could be urged against it, might be considered conclusive. It is surprising that when the Government has strictly prohibited all public servants from having any connection with any newspaper, it should keep a special institution at a large annual cost for the supply of news to the press.

Circulation,  
158 copies.

The *Vritta Dhára* (published in Marathi at Dhár) of the 3rd January says that the London correspondent of the *Pioneer* reports that a Government officer is making an enquiry as to what are the duties of the Members of the Council of the Secretary of State and what aid the Secretary of State obtains from them, and that the object of this enquiry appears to be that the Council will be re-organised or abolished altogether. Obviously the Secretary of State's Council is not of much use. Appeals against the judgments of the High Courts in India are made to the Privy Council, and all Indian political questions are decided by Parliament. The natives send their petitions to Parliament for the redress of their grievances. Under these circumstances there is no necessity for the retention of the Council in question, especially in the present unsatisfactory state of the Indian finances.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares) of the 10th January asks what were the reasons which induced the Government to establish the Press Commissioner's office? Do not those reasons exist now? In our opinion the Press Commissioner's office is very useful and should not be abolished. He supplies trustworthy official news to the public and checks the spread of false rumours. He immediately contradicted the rumour which was lately propagated about Lord Ripon's alleged tender of resignation owing to illness. The natives are very unfortunate. Nothing that promises to be useful to them is allowed to last long. The Press Commissioner gratuitously supplies them with important information obtained from all parts of the world. If his office is abolished, they will have no means of obtaining it.

The same paper states that it would seem as if the Musal-  
mans had by preconcert resolved to  
cause disturbances on the day of the  
ast Id festival. They committed riots at several places on



that day. They are a very disloyal people. They were the ringleaders in the mutiny of 1857. What object could the Hindus have in rebelling against the Government? They could not be so foolish as to place themselves again under oppressive Muhammadan yoke, from which the British had released them. The Musalmans killed Lord Mayo and Chief Justice Norman. Did any Hindu ever perpetrate such an atrocious act? The Government is fully alive to the disloyalty of the Musalmans, but it is merciful. However, if they persist in their misconduct, it will be obliged to punish them and bring them to their senses.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad) for January states that when the British delivered the Hindus from the tyranny and oppression of the Musalmans, it was expected that the Government would look upon the Hindus and the Musalmans with an eye of equality. But unfortunately we have been disappointed. The Government fears the Musalmans, and consequently always shows partiality to them. Kine are very useful animals and are held in great respect by the Hindus, but still Musalmans are allowed to kill them for the sake of their flesh. The conduct of the British officers in connection with the sacrifice of kine by Musalmans at Mirzapur, Benares, &c., at the last Id festival deserves consideration. What impartial justice has been done in the case of Munshi Indarman! Hindi is the popular language in these provinces, but Urdu has been adopted by Government as the court language, to the great inconvenience of the people. Whenever a poor peasant receives a summons from a court, he has to run several miles from his house in search of an Urdu-reading man in order to know its contents. Prizes are given every three months by the Director of Public Instruction to students of Government schools for good English and Urdu writing, but not for Hindi writing. It is to be regretted that even Mr. Griffith, who is a good Sanskrit scholar, gives no encouragement to Hindi.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

Qazis have been appointed to decide disputes between Musalmans according to the Muhammadan law. Why have not similar Hindu officers been appointed? The fact of the matter is that the Hindus are a patient people, but the Government fears the Musalmans.

Circulation,  
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 8th January urges that the establishment of talukdars and zamindars should themselves cultivate a portion of their lands according to scientific principles of agriculture. If this were done, their tenants would be soon convinced of the advantages of those principles and would be induced to adopt them.

The admission of educated men to the public service. The same paper, in regard to the employment of the students of schools, expresses its concurrence with Mr. Nesfield, the Inspector of Schools in Oudh, in thinking that the district officers are always ready to give them posts in their offices, but that they are not so largely employed as they otherwise would be, owing to the misconduct of ministerial officers. When a university man is admitted to a public office as an apprentice, he is ridiculed by the ministerial officers and finds his position very unpleasant. University men should be always preferred to men of less education. There is no doubt that they would learn the office routine in an extremely short time. Greater facilities should be provided for their admission to the public service.

Circulation,  
380 copies.

A correspondent of the *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 7th January states that scholarships are given from the district fund only to the sons of cultivators at schools. This restriction is probably based on the ground that only the agricultural classes contribute to that fund. But this restriction is not just and should be done away with. We have heard that even Mr. Sime, the late Inspector of Schools in Ambala, was opposed to it. Scholarships should be freely given from the district fund to all promising students, whether they



are the sons of cultivators or belong to any other class of the community. If the Government is so strict in regard to the school cess, it may with as much reason forbid all persons except the cultivators from using the post-office and the roads, which are maintained from the post and road cesses. Stipends are given from the municipal fund to all promising students, and not to the sons of traders only who pay the octroi. The school cess is levied from zamindars for general purposes of education just as the license-tax is levied from traders for the relief of famine. If the district fund is intended only for the benefit of the agricultural classes, why is the balance of the fund at the end of the year retained by Government and not refunded?

The *Nasim-i-Agra* of the 7th January states that on his death Rai Joti Parshad of Agra left a large estate to his heirs. In 1878 they found that they were running into debt, and therefore appointed a manager for the management of the estate. Their debts amounted to one and three quarters lakhs of rupees at the time. It is rumoured that they have risen to six lakhs since then. The Government should make an enquiry as to what is the cause of the increase of the debt and endeavour to save the estate from ruin.

Circulation,  
285 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 8th January publishes an article communicated by its Amritsar correspondent. The writer states that the case of Munshi Gur Sahai, deputy inspector of police, Amritsar, who was charged with murder, has been retried by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the order of the Chief Court. The Deputy Commissioner re-examined the witnesses and decided the case in a single sitting. He again arrived at the conclusion that the accused was innocent and acquitted him. It is rumoured that some of the witnesses for the prosecution, who were well acquainted with the facts of the case, could not attend the court owing urgent private affairs, but

Circulation,  
570 copies.

the court did not think it necessary to defer the case for the sake of their evidence. The sub-inspector of police is generally considered guilty by the public at Amritsar, but no one has the courage to give evidence against a police officer. The case of Munshi Rajab Ali, the editor of the *Safir-i-Hind* (Amritsar), who has been prosecuted by the sub-inspector of police for defamation, depends upon the decision of the Deputy Commissioner in the above case. Heaven protect poor Rajab Ali ! He published the rumour in his paper about the alleged murder in good faith. The rumour had even reached the ear of the Deputy Commissioner, as he remarked in Court.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
300 copies.

The *Kavivachan Sudhá* (Benares) of the 10th January states that money-orders for about one lakh of rupees are issued and paid by a 2nd class post-office in a month, and urges that a treasurer should be appointed at each 2nd class post-office to assist the deputy post-master in the performance of money-order work.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
200 copies.

The *Hindí Pradíp* (Allahabad) for January urges that the municipal committee of Allahabad should follow the example of the municipal committees of Benares, Agra, and Cawnpore, and make arrangements for lighting the town.

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 6th January publishes an account of the meeting which was held at the Royal Masjid on the 3rd January by the Musalmans of Lahore, through the exertions of the Anjuman-i-Islamiyah, to offer prayers for the recovery of Lord Ripon.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

Sl. No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
						1881.	1881.	
1	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	Jan. 7th & 10th	Jan. 9th & 13th respectively.	660 copies.
2	<i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Ali Husain Khan	6th	12th	120 "
3	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	8th	"	125 "
4	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	5th	7th	925 copies (including 55 copies taken by Govt.)
5	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Fiaz Beg	8th	13th	...
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamounsi</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	"	10th	125 copies.
7	<i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhr-ud-din	4th	8th	80 "
8	<i>Aliyark Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	8th & 11th	10th & 13th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Mir Nusr Ali	7th	11th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	10th	"	100 copies.
11	<i>Ahsanul-Sunnat</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Husain,	For the month of Zilbij.	8th	350 "
12	<i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	Jan. 11th	13th	100 "
13	<i>Bharat Bandha</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Tota Ram	" 7th	" 9th	140 "

*List of papers examined—(continued).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
14 <i>Bharti Vids</i>	Agra	Hindi	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das	1881. Jan. 5th	1881. Jan. 7th	...
15 <i>Daddaba-i-Qaisri</i>	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Thakur Prasad	" 8th	" 12th	220 copies.
16 <i>Daddaba-i-Sikandri</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 10th	" 7th & 12th	409 "
17 <i>Delhi Punch</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Husain Ali	" 3rd & 10th	" respectively.	875 "
18 <i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 5th	" 10th	...
19 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	"	" 2nd	" 8th	...
20 <i>Harish Chandrika</i>	Benares	Hindi	Monthly	Nand Lal	For the month of Poush.	" 10th	...
21 <i>Hindi Pradip</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Balkishan Bhat	Jan. 1st	" 8th	200 "
22 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 5th & 8th	" 9th & 12th	275 "
23 <i>Jalwa-i-Tir</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	" 8th	" 11th	100 "
24 <i>Jam Jamshed</i>	Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	" 7th	" "	125 "
25 <i>Karnamah</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 10th	" 12th	250 "
26 <i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 7th	" 8th	550 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
27 <i>Kavi Vachan Sudha,</i>	Ditto	Hindi	Ditto	Chintamani Rao	" 10th	" 11th	300 "
28 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Aalam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Mir Hasan	" 8th	" 12th	105 "
29 <i>Khair Khwah-i-Panjab.</i>	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Ditto	Brij Lal	" 7th	" 11th	600 "
30 <i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jawwad Ali	" 5th & 8th	" 7th & 11th respectively.	570 copies (including 81 copies taken by Govt.)



31	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfáz</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	... Mehndi Husain Khan.	7th	...	9th	...	100	"
32	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	... Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	4th	...	7th	...	325	"
33	<i>Lucknow Gazette</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	... Lachman Prasad	8th	...	8th	...	125	"
34	<i>Lytton Gazette</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	... Bulagi Das	"	...	10th	...	100	"
35	<i>Márwár Gazette</i>	... Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	... Gobardhan Das	3rd	...	8th	...	150	"
36	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	... Ghulam Muhammad	4th	...	7th	...	300	"
37	<i>Mihir-i-Darakshshán,</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	8th	...	12th	...	70	"
38	<i>Mihir-i-Nimroz</i>	... Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhib-ul-ah	7th	...	11th	...	100	"
39	<i>Mihir-i-Zaráfát</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	... Puraan Chand	"	...	8th	...	330	"
40	<i>Mirát-ul-i-Hind</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	... Kishan Narain	"	For the month of December.	9th	...	250	"
41	<i>Mira Vilás</i>	... Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	... Mokand Ram	Jany. 10th	...	13th	...	46	"
42	<i>Mula-i-Nár</i>	... Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	... Nabi Baksh	5th	...	7th	...	115	"
43	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	... Amjid Ali	3rd	...	8th	...	130	"
44	<i>Najmul Akhbár</i>	... Etáwah	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Hayat,	8th	...	9th	...	285	"
45	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Ditto	... Jamna Das	7th	...	"	...	106	"
46	<i>Nasim-i-Hind</i>	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	... Ambica Prasad	11th	...	13th	...	460	"
47	<i>Nár Afshán</i>	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	Ditto	... Revd. E. M. Wherry,	6th	...	8th	...	350	"
48	<i>Nár-ul-Anwar</i>	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	... Muhammad Yaqub,	8th	...	9th	...	150	"
49	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	... Nusrat Ali	"	...	12th	...	685 copies (in-	"
50	<i>Oudh Akhbár</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	... Sheo Paishad	7th to 13th	...	7th to 13th	...	cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
51	<i>Panjábi Akhbár</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Muhammad Azim,	5th & 8th	...	8th & 11th	...	275 copies.	"
52	<i>Panjáb Punch</i>	... Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	... Fateh-ud-din	4th	...	respectively.	...	240	"
53	<i>Patála Akhbár</i>	... Patála	Ditto	Ditto	... Rikhi Kesh	3rd	...	7th	...	300	"
54	<i>Pramod Sindhu</i>	... Amraoti	Marathi	Ditto	... Eshvant Gobind Saktarkar.	3rd & 10th	...	8th & 13th	...	125	"
55	<i>Qaisar-ul-Akhbár</i>	... Allahabad,	Urdu	Ditto	... Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	9th	...	respectively.	...	200	"
56	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	... Nadir Ali Shah	6th & 11th	...	11th & 13th	...	425	"

*List of papers examined—(concluded).*

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
					1881.	1881.	
57 <i>Rohilkhand Akhbar</i> ...	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Bishan Sarup	Jan. 1st	Jan. 7th	115 copies.
58 <i>Sabha Kapurthala</i> ...	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali	" 8th	" 10th	200 "
59 <i>Sadiq-ul-Akhbar</i> ...	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Qudus	" 6th	" 9th	275 "
60 <i>Safar-i-Hind</i> ...	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Rajab Ali	" 8th	" 12th	200 "
61 <i>Seijan Kirti Sudha-</i> <i>kar.</i>	Udaipur	Hindi	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	" 3rd	" 8th	200 "
62 <i>Shola-i-Tar</i> ..	Cawnpore,	Urdu	Ditto	Haider Ali	" 4th & 11th	" 7th & 13th respectively.	300 "
63 <i>Saryd Kant</i> ...	Ellichpur,	Marathi	Ditto	Waman Narain Raje	" 5th	" 10th	...
64 <i>Urdu Akhbar</i> ...	Akole	Marathi-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Dhondo Balkrishna,	" 8th	" 13th	360 "
65 <i>Victoria Paper</i> ...	Sialkot	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Chand	" 7th	" 11th	...
66 <i>Vrit Dhar</i> ...	Dhar	Marathi	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	" 3rd	" 9th	153 "

ALLAHABAD: }  
The 18th January, 1881. }

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